

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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Modification of the SCR-584 was probably not carried out in Monino on the apparatus, as this had to be maintained in its original state. The arrangement for controlling the tracking head was suspended by means of tracking systems to the drives in the SCR-584. The differing co-ordination system was found to be troublesome (SCR with azimuth and altitude angle, tracking head with Cardan system), but up to the end of 1950 no suggestions regarding standardization were made. (With regard to the wave band, see Paragraph 4 below).

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The tracking apparatus designed in Monino (completed in June 1951) had no automatic range or course-reproducing device, but it was possible to make the necessary addition without difficulty. The range (attenuator) was set on a scale by means of a push button. Dr. FAULSTICH's work on this apparatus concerned the generator for producing the radar impulses in varying form and of varied duration. No checking of the mathematical results of the firing calculations (Dr. BORKMANN, Dr. TSCHAUNER) with the reproducing apparatus had been planned up to the end of 1950.

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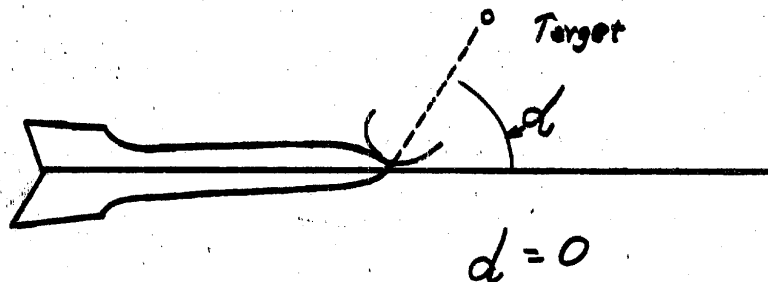
The tracking head was constructed in Monino to fixed dimensions, and three experimental models were made. The dimensions were taken from one chosen missile (diameter about 580 mm), for which also exact details of the fixing points for the tracking head, and of the type of nose, were given. Material for the nose was foam bakelite, from which measurements of the dielectric losses were taken. At the end of September 1950 the group was informed, in the so-called 'defence' of the project before the Scientific Council and the research institute, that work would be discontinued because of the unsatisfactory result. In the course of 1951, derogatory remarks concerning the project were several times passed by leading engineers belonging to the research institute, in a form which implied that in this way they intended to veil their interest in the project.

4.

In the above-mentioned 'defence', the criticism was made that the 3 cm. band for the transmission had not been examined (reduction in size of the receiver aerial and of the bulk of the Cardan suspension).

5.

Dr. BORKMANN and Dr. TSCHAUNER recommended, on the basis of the calculations, a fixing process with a constant angle of 'lead'. See sketch below.



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At the end of 1950, three experimental models had been made with measurements which had been given for a rocket missile. They were ready for use; complete drawings were also available, so that further models could be constructed.

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Concerning the move of the EITZENBERGER-BUSCHBECK group, it was obvious that the concentration of this and other specialists was done with the aim of fulfilling a particularly important mission. Very likely this involved work on the most promising solution of rocket control problems placed before various research centers. It was uncertain whether the Monino solution was concerned. Delivery of the data (models, drawings) was not demanded with any particular urgency. The assumption suggested itself that another control process (Dr. HOCH's?) appeared to be more promising, and that the electrical side of this process was to be carried out by the EITZENBERGER-BUSCHBECK group, which had a strong team of transmission experts, perhaps on the lines of the Monino project. This work was done at high pressure, sometimes in two shifts, and must have ended at the end of 1951 because of the cessation of Sunday work and the distribution of bonuses.

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